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VOL. X. NO. 43.

# WEEKLY PEOPLE.



NEW YORK, SATURDAY JANUARY 19, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS.

### THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

The "Flag Bubble" Punctured—Volunteers and Mercenaries—Sort of Army That Is in Contemplation—Situation in the Philippines Admitted to Be Grave—Sen. Pettigrew Laying Pipes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—Undoubtedly the leading subject in Congress during the week has been the debate in the Senate on the Army bill. In the House the Reapportionment bill gave occasion for stirring incidents, but the subject never reached the high water mark of importance reached by the Army bill in the Senate. I may return to the Reapportionment bill, especially when it reaches the Senate. To-day I wish to convey an idea of what took place in the Senate during the discussion of the Army bill.

This discussion is still on, but it hardly can be called a discussion on the Army bill. Now and then the specific clauses about promotions, number of corporals, etc., were taken up. But such incidents were exceptional. The debate may be said to be conducted, not upon the lines of what the bill provides, but upon the lines of what the bill implies. The policy of the Administration toward the Philippines is the real subject, and that subject has been a foot-ball kicked about promiscuously. There is, of course, no doubt but that the Administration will win out: the foot-ball will be kicked to the goal by the Administration Senators; but there is there any doubt that when the foot-ball reaches the goal it will be in a very battered condition. The hard kicks given it by the "Opposition" have riped it up in many a spot, and the wind was distinctly heard sissing out.

This estimate of the situation leads me to subdivide the whole discussion under separate subject heads, rather than to describe it in chronological order.

### THE FLAG.

The first experience made in the discussion was that the Administration Senators were thrown into the defensive. This happened at the outset, and was sown by a blunder of Senator Carver, who inadvertently referred to the Alaskan boundary dispute between the United States and England. The point was quickly seized, upon by the "Opposition." The Administration theory that the flag cannot be hauled down without dishonor where once it has been raised received a knock-out blow. The Administration had just hauled down the flag on a strip of land where it had been waving peacefully since the purchase from Russia. American citizens were thus handed over to British jurisdiction. And all this had been done without war, from Congress. The facts were not disputed. The parallel between the flag in the Philippines and the flag in Alaska was drawn sharp and lucid. The Administration was whipped on the "flag line." The wind came in big puffs out of that rent in the "flag bubble."

### VOLUNTEERS AND MERCENARIES.

The efforts of the Administration to laugh down the "spectre of a standing army as a menace to our liberty." The efforts failed. This feature of the debate was perhaps the most valuable. It kept on recurring every little while. It gave occasion to discrimination between "Army" and "Army."

An army of citizens, enrolled as volunteers, with a prescribed term of service, and for a prescribed purpose, is a very different thing from an Army of mercenaries, enrolled for pay and whose only obligation is the implicit obedience of the soldier to orders from above. How close this latter description already begins to fit our Army and how completely it will fit before long it needs not much thought to discover.

The Administration contemplates the setting up of a military establishment that shall at all times be responsive to the "touch of the button" by the Government. What that means requires all the greater gravity when the fact is taken into consideration that the improved mechanism of production is raising an ever larger army of men, who, being thrown out of work, are ready to turn their hands to anything, to enlist into a machinery for the wholesale butchery of workingmen at home as readily as for the looting Tientsins abroad.

Again on this point of the character of the proposed large military establishment the pro-Army bill Senators had decidedly the worst of it.

### SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Most pitiful was the plight of the Expansionist Senators whenever the situation in the Philippines was broached, and, needless to say, it was broached in permanency. The advocates of a large army claimed "that there was war in the Philippines." They were confronted with the President's official statement, made barely four weeks previous to the effect that order was restored on the islands. In the tussle between these two claims the fact came out that, after these eighteen months of war all that the United States holds is 420 posts, and that beyond that the "bandits," "reb-

els," "savages," etc., etc., held away. In short the flames of resistance are shooting up to the skies from every inch of Philippine territory, except the 420 posts which are mainly hospitals in which our misled volunteers are being tended for the wounds received outside of the posts, in some instances within two yards from the posts.

On this particular subject much light was shed by

### DRAMATIC EPISODE

introduced by Senator Teller of Colorado. He sent to the desk to be read a petition signed by 2,000 Filipinos, men "of property and standing," stating that the Filipino would never lay down his arms until his aspirations for absolute national freedom were satisfied.

### SENATOR PETTIGREW.

The debate is still on. The spirits are growing sourer. That the Democratic Senators can have no more objection than their Republican colleagues to a strong and ever stronger army, whether of mercenaries or not, to suppress the "internal disorders" that both sides are constantly alluding to, meaning thereby the aspirations of the working class, goes without saying. That some of the "Opposition" are simply devotees to old bourgeois notions, and have become Utopians, unable to see the requirements of modern Capitalist society, is also very apparent. Nevertheless, inscrutable (as yet) is the attitude of those Democratic Senators, who certainly are no Utopians upon capitalism. What do they mean by their opposition? Can they be simply playing the demagogues, and sparring for position, hoping thereby to get their party into the White House? If, that is their motive, then certainly are they very near-sighted. Not only are their chances of success upon that line extremely weak, but, should they come into power, and need the very army that the Republicans are now straining for, they would, at the very first attempt to introduce a bill looking in that direction, be confronted with their speeches of to-day, and be finally driven from office by the same club they had used. No. There is that behind their attitude that is not yet visible. What it may be is a subject of speculation.

One opposition Senator's attitude, however, is no subject of speculation. He is Senator Pettigrew, the incumbent from South Dakota, against whom the elections went in his State, and whose presence in the Senate will be at end next fourth of March at 12 noon.

Senator Pettigrew is a thorn in the side of all his colleagues. Oppositionists as well as Administrationists, during this debate. He has said little so far at any one time. But he has frequently had the floor, and every time he stuck the harpoon into some one, frequently into all collectively.

Senator Pettigrew, it will be remembered, is the gentleman, who, right after last election day, when he discovered himself defeated, when he saw the Socialist Labor Party survive the unparalleled stock of the last electoral conflict, and who, looking at the Social Democratic vote, conceived the plan of starting a new "Labor Party," and showed he had been devoting sufficient intensity of thought, upon his plan to have considered even the name of the wave on whose crest he was scheming to get back into public life—"Social Labor Party?" Senator Pettigrew's new labor party will be launched with quotations from his utterances in the Senate on the Army Reorganization bill.

Senator Pettigrew is the most transparent figure in the Senate.

### "The Workers' Betterment."

[From the Engineering Magazine.]

The introduction of steam power into the manufacturing world drove the little blacksmith's shop, shoe shop, the country dairy, and weaver's loom from the village into the city and opened many new problems. In those early days the small workman found it best to consider carefully the physical, moral, and mental welfare of his apprentice and his assistant. If it paid the small employer to do this, it will pay the great employer many fold more to have the same thoughtfulness for the hundreds or thousands in his employ. The difficulty will be to determine what is needed for this adjustment, and how to accomplish the arrangement even with the needs recognized. It would seem, however, that all will agree that among the essentials to economic production and a proper adjustment of relations are opportunity for thorough training of the workman and his co-operation in saving and in perfect manufacture.

Attention to personal comfort is another of the essentials in the recognition of the needs of employees. By this is meant thoughtful arrangements for comfort in work—proper arrangements for lunches and food—opportunities for rest, for baths, and for all those things which add strength and encourage contentment. It is not sufficient, however, to think simply of the physical wants. To accomplish one of the great aims of all such plans—that of securing intelligent operatives—it is necessary to afford mental training and mental growth.

The Halifax, Canada, "Cause of Labor," in commenting upon the "Citizen and Country," a corrupt labor paper in the Dominion, sums up its views thus tersely: "The 'Citizen and Country' is indeed a sight for men and angels. We Canadians are thoroughly ashamed of this product of our land; but where the canion is the buzzard will be."

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## AND YET ANOTHER.

### ONE MORE INDEPENDENT "SOCIALIST" PARTY STARTS.

It is the Intellectual Child of the Chicago Kangaroo Wing of Social Democracy, and Has all the Earmarks of That Body, Which the Genuine Social Democracy of Chicago Has Excluded from Its Fold.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 5.—At a meeting held here on December 30, the "Socialist" Party was launched. It is a fit addition to the "Socialist" parties that are springing up late to "teach" the Socialist Labor Party.

Following is the declaration issued at the meeting:

### PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

"Whereas, the Socialists of the United States at present have no regularly constituted and generally recognized 'National Organization,' but are divided into a number of separate and distinct factions, each claiming the rights and attempting to exercise the authority, which should be vested only in a national Socialist Party; and

"Whereas, there is at present no Socialist organization of any kind in this State; and

"Whereas, the membership of this meeting are revolutionary Socialists of that type of which the International Socialist Review is now the authoritative journalistic exponent in America; and

"Whereas, we propose to participate in the Socialist effort to secure that political power through which alone the social policies of Socialism can be effected; and

"Whereas, these ends can be attained only by means of a compact and aggressive political party organization; now, therefore, be it resolved:

"1. That the action of the Provisional Committee is hereby endorsed.

"2. That the Socialist Party of North Carolina is herewith formed and inaugurated.

"3. That the general authority of the Socialist Party of North Carolina be vested in a body composed of eleven members; that said body be known as the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of North Carolina; that the majority of the members voting shall be decisive of all questions upon which a vote shall be taken; that a majority of the committee constitutes a quorum; that it selects from its members a chairman and secretary; that said committee and its officers shall have such general jurisdiction, power and authority as shall be deemed advisable by the members to exercise for the good of the cause.

"4. That the following members present at this meeting are hereby selected and duly constituted as the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of North Carolina for the year of 1901 and until their successors shall be regularly appointed:

"J. W. Summers, T. C. Westall, Joseph Horton, C. T. Colyer, T. C. Falk, F. Zimmerman, Crockett Westhall, O. J. Jarrett, Wm. Francis, W. C. Frank, J. B. White."

As you will see by the above the "Socialist" party of North Carolina is formed (?) and soundly (?) established (?). I was invited to be one of the charter members; but I make a mistake; there is no charter, because originators of this party will be independent, and because there is no regularly constituted and generally recognized National Socialist Organization in the United States to issue one. Who laughs?

I asked that Section 1 of the Preamble be stricken out, as to my knowledge there was a strong and well organized Socialist organization in the United States, represented in at least thirty-six States and in Canada, with its National Executive Committee located in New York, of which party I have the honor to be a member. That this party was very aggressive and strictly scientific Socialist organization, in fact in my estimation the only genuine one in existence.

Mr. Horton took the floor and said that the discussion of the different "factions" was out of order, but still he thought we might just as well fight it out now. He said the International Socialist Review (?) states that the De Leon faction was not acknowledged by the International Congress at Paris, and that the fact could not be disputed, and the fact was that De Leon was the president of the executive committee and in fact the head dish-and-bottle washer of the party, and that the Socialist Labor Party fought union labor and that was its main object. Then up jumped a union man and said, "If that's the way, I surely will not have anything to do with the S. L. P." Mr. Horton proved himself wholly uninformed on events, else it is hardly likely that he would have repeated so much balderdash or would have limited his information to the "Review." Especially on the S. L. P. he is not informed at all, but has simply taken his information from the middlehead and lying editors of the "Workers' Call" and like papers. I told them of the organization of our party and the fake organization of the Debs Movement. I denied emphatically that the S. L. P. fought union labor, but that we DO fight the labor fakirs and the tactics of the pure and simple unions, who cry out all year about scabs and then scab themselves on election day to be duped.

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### "VOELKSEITUNG" LICKED AGAIN.

#### Its Attempt to Dodge Payment of Costs Frustrated.

The motion, previously announced, by which the "Volkszeitung" sought to escape payment of about \$300 costs in the appeal which it lost in the Court of Appeals came up for argument and, as foretold in these columns, was virtually laughed out of court. A decision was rendered denying the motion with \$10 additional costs.

All these heavy money losses on the part of the "Volkszeitung" are, be it noted, not reverses suffered by the Corporation in any action brought against it by the Party. The Party's actions against the Corporation have not yet come up for trial. All these heavy reverses suffered by the Corporation are incidents in the action that the Corporation's stupid and fraudulent Board of Directors started against the Party.

Having failed, with the loss of some more costs, the ishly move to rid itself altogether of the \$300 costs, the Corporation now is sparing to avoid payment of the Sheriff's costs. With that end in view it has made another equally trivial motion. Pending the decision of the motion the Sheriff remains in charge of the place. The upshot of the song is that the Corporation will have to pay in the end a good deal more than if it had paid the costs from the start.

### BORING FROM WITHIN.

#### Cleveland Kangs Win Another "Great Victory."

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 12.—Last Wednesday evening the Kangaroos "bore from within" were taught a lesson by the pure and simple Central Labor Union.

The annual election of officers furnished the material for their instruction, could they but appreciate it.

The Kangs put up a ticket and went around electioneering and blowing that they were sure to win. The pure and simple put up an opposition ticket.

That would seem hard enough treatment for "unionists" to give to Kang union lovers. Such treatment should only be meted out to the wicked "union smashers."

The Kangs were thunderstruck at this stamp to their "holier than thou" and brotherly love" rescue mission.

When it came to a count of the vote the "bore from within" were overwhelmed at finding they had won another "victory" by being whipped out of their boots.

The proceedings preliminary to the election, were of the usual pure and simple style, and partook more of the character of a gathering of imbeciles than of a body of men having the interest of labor at heart—as they pretend.

The ball started rolling with a controversy between the waiters and the musicians. In this Mike Goldsmith was much in evidence.

The musicians has been complaining of the failure of some unions to employ union musicians. Mike Goldsmith was on his feet in a moment charging the musicians with being untrue to their obligations of unionism.

He declared that it had got to be a well practiced custom for musicians to get up a dance and have unemployed musicians act as bartenders or waiters, as the case happened to be.

"I believe we should practice what we preach," said Goldsmith. "We all make our mistakes, but there should be more of the spirit of unionism in our actions. Here in the hall we are very loyal to each other, but away from the hall we buy our goods from whom we please and where we please. The union label and union card are altogether disregarded from the musician down to the newsboys. The newsboy passes his card from one to another and violates his obligation time and again. We all know him and I know him especially, because I have been there myself. He is an artful youngster. Why I will bet that Mose (referring to the delegate from the newsboys' union) has his craps dice in his pocket."

Goldsmith then confessed that he had only recently patronized a non-union boot shine stand and had almost been mobbed by union newsboys for so doing. Mamie Hayes, who had been attacked by Goldsmith, called him a ward heeler and threw other choice bouquets. Another delegate was accused of patronizing a boycotted restaurant, and altogether it was a "highly edifying" meeting. Delegates accused other delegates of being inconsistent, and other delegates, observing the direction of wind, headed off accusations by making voluntary confessions.

De Leon was merely the editor of the DAILY PEOPLE, the recognized organ of the S. L. P., and for that reason could not be even a member of the executive committee, so that this statement by Horton was a gross misrepresentation.

I stated that, as I have the honor to belong to the S. L. P., I could not sign my name as a member to this preamble and resolutions without being guilty as a traitor to my party, which has never fused and never will make common cause with fake movements, and that for that reason I would withdraw from the meeting. Mr. Horton stated also that there was a movement on foot to unite all "factions" at a convention of Socialists to be called together this year in Chicago. This was one more evidence of Mr. Horton's lack of information, or extreme readiness to be duped.

C. SCHULTZ.

## A QUESTION

### THAT COAL MINERS AND IRON WORKERS SHOULD CONSIDER.

Prices on Pig Iron—Enormous Profits. What Is the Scale of Wages? These Columns Are Opened to the Workers for an Answer.

Of all the bamboozling arguments with which the workers are met by their employers when they demand an increase or resist a reduction of wages, the most usual one, stereotyped and untried, is that the condition of the industry involved—the "price" of its product—does not permit of a higher rate. Moreover, as a rule, the same claim is simultaneously advanced in all the industries, even in times of great activity.

It is with this false pretense that we propose to deal, its exposure affording the means of perceiving more clearly the relations of capitalists in one branch of industry to the capitalists in other branches, the relations of the workers in one trade to the workers in other trades, and the relations of the capitalist class, as a whole, to the working class.

Let us first take iron as a type, though our remarks will apply as well to all those industries that are likewise turning out materials used in other lines of production.

Look at these figures, which show the prices of pig iron No. 2 at Philadelphia, on Jan. 2, in each of the three years, 1899, 1900, and 1901:

1899 1900 1901

Pig iron.... \$15.50 \$23.25 \$11.25

To be sure, it was profitable in 1899 to make pig iron at the comparatively low price of \$11.25, otherwise it would not have been produced. Since then the machinery and methods of production in that line have certainly not decreased in efficiency. We might safely say that the contrary was true, although for the sake of reasoning (that is, for the purpose of simplification and clearness), we may grant that no improvement of any sort—mechanical, administrative or other—has taken place.

It will no doubt be claimed that the margin of profit at the price of 1899 (nam

## A FAKIRS' FRAUD EXPOSED.

The DAILY PEOPLE has all along been pointing out that the noise, made of late by the Organized Scaberry who run the International Association of Machinists, over their "glorious victory," and their "nine hour day triumph," was but dust raised and thrown into the eyes of the workers for the purpose of roping these into paying dues. How true this charge was may be seen from the below documents. The first is a true copy of the agreement entered into, at New York, May 18, 1900, between the employers, represented in the National Metal Trades Association on the one hand, and the International Association of Machinists on the other. The second, in parallel column, is an exact copy of the document which the Organized Scaberry of the International Association of Machinists has sent out to its duped members, and also to other employers, purporting to be the true agreement entered into last

[True.]

### JOINT AGREEMENT.

At a meeting of the Joint Board of Arbitration of the National Metal Trades' Association, and the International Association of Machinists, appointed under the Chicago agreement of March 17th, 1900, signed March 31st, 1900, held at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, May 10th to 18th, 1900, the following resolutions were adopted and agreements entered into, to take effect from this date:

Resolved: That the strikes declared off in the factories of the members of the National Metal Trades' Association in the cities of Cleveland and Paterson, the National Metal Trades' Association members of this Board to wire the members of their Association in these two cities to meet a Committee, from each shop, of their former employees to arrange for the return of as many men as their present necessities require; and that subsequent requirements of men shall be filled from their former employees whom they may not be able to re-instate at the present time.

The intent of this last clause is, that, within the next six months, former employees make application for re-employment; they shall be re-instated, provided there are vacancies for them.

Where strikes exist in these cities in firms other than the members of the National Metal Trades' Association, who will agree to the settlement herein entered into, after the same has been adjusted by the joint body, such strikes shall be declared off.

Whereas, doubts have been expressed by members of this Board, representing both parties to this conference, as to the ability of their respective organizations to control their members.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the members of this Board pledge themselves each to the other that in case of the refusal of any member of the respective organizations represented, to observe and carry out in an honorable manner the findings and decisions of this Board, in regard to strikes and lockouts, based upon a fair, just and liberal interpretation as to what is known as the Chicago agreement, we will report such member or members to our respective organizations for discipline, suspension, or expulsion, as the merits of the case may justify.

### MACHINIST.

A machinist is classified as a competent general workman, competent floor hand, competent lathe hand, competent vice hand, competent planer hand, competent shaper hand, competent milling machine hand, competent sifting machine hand, competent die sinker, competent boring mill hand, competent tool maker, and competent linotype hand. To be considered a competent hand in either class he shall be able to take any piece of work pertaining to his class, with the drawings or blue prints, and prosecute the work to successful completion within a reasonable time. He shall also have served a regular apprenticeship or have worked at the trade four years.

It is understood that the question of competency is to be determined by the employers. Since the employers are responsible for the work turned out by their workmen, they shall, therefore, have full discretion to designate the men they consider competent to perform the work, and to determine the conditions under which it shall be prosecuted.

This last paragraph does not, in any way, abridge or destroy the right of appeal from any apparent or alleged unjust decision rendered by an employer of labor, or his representative, in conformity with the powers vested in him by this paragraph.

May 18. At a glance it will be seen that there are extensive omissions in this bogus document; looked into closer, these omissions will be found to be important, and also that some important interpolations are made. Finally, it will appear clearly that there is not a word in the true document that justifies the claim made by the Organized Scaberry to the effect that they have won the "nine-hour day with ten hours pay" for the workingmen.

These two agreements, placed in parallel columns, constitute an invaluable document to judge the Organized Scaberry by, and, incidentally, also the poltroon crew that, knowing of such swindles, pretend that the proper method to enlighten the rank and file of the workers is to avoid incurring the hostility of the Organized Scaberry by abstaining from exposing such frauds, and even whooping it up for the Fakir Brigade. Here are the two documents:

### [Bogus.] AGREEMENT.

Between firm of ..... and International Association of Machinists.

tie is more than the above, that no change shall take place until the ratio has reduced itself to the proper number, by lapse or by the expiration of existing contracts.

### EMPLOYMENT AND HOURS.

No discrimination shall be made against union men and every workman shall be free to belong to a trade union, should he see fit. Every employer shall be free to employ any man, whether he belong or not to a trade union. Every workman who elects to work in a shop will be required to work peaceably and harmoniously with all fellow employees, whether he or they belong to a trade union or not. He shall also be free to leave such employment, but no collective action shall be taken until any matter in dispute has been dealt with under the provisions for avoiding disputes as per the Chicago agreement, dated March 17, 1900, signed March 31st, 1900. The National Metal Trades' Association does not advise its members to object to union workmen or give preference to non-union workmen.

Fifty-seven hours shall constitute a week's work from and after six months from the date of the final adoption of a joint agreement, and fifty-four hours shall constitute a week's work from and after twelve months from the date of the final adoption of a joint agreement. The hours to be divided as will best suit the convenience of the employer.

In consideration of this concession in working hours, the International Association of Machinists will place no restrictions upon the management or production of the shop and will give a fair day's work for a fair day's wage.

NOTE.—This not to interfere in any way with shops where a less number of hours per week is already in operation.

### PATERSON.

WHEREAS, it is the sense of this Board based upon the evidence placed before it, that the strike at Paterson was due to a misunderstanding as to the intent of the manufacturers regarding an advance in wages; and

WHEREAS, the members of the National Metal Trades' Association in Paterson show that since the uniform advance in wages of ten per cent was requested they have advanced their machinists to an average amount equal to about seven per cent;

Now, be it resolved, that the decision of this Board, is that a ten per cent increase in wages be granted in Paterson over and above the rate prevailing December 10th, 1899, at the time the request was made for the ten per cent increase in wages. This to apply only to the shops in which the strikes occurred that were members of the National Metal Trades' Association.

RESOLVED, that the members of the National Metal Trades' Association be notified that this Arbitration Board recommends that if they desire to add to their shop rules any portion of the resolutions relating to the employment and hours, that they shall add only the following:

"Fifty-seven hours shall constitute a week's work from and after six months from the date of the final adoption of a joint agreement and fifty-four hours shall constitute a week's work from and after twelve months from the date of the final adoption of a joint agreement. The hours to be divided as will best suit the convenience of the employer."

As regards overtime, the following may be posted:

"All overtime up to 10 o'clock p. m. shall be for at a rate not less than time and one-quarter time, and all overtime from 10 p. m. until 12 midnight shall be paid for at a rate of time and one-half time. The repairs above referred to apply only to the machinery of the employer."

"In cases of emergencies, where shop machinery breaks or runs down, and it is absolutely necessary to repair the same so that the factory can run on Monday, this time shall be paid for at a rate of time and one-half time. The repairs above referred to apply only to the machinery of the employer."

"The foregoing rates not to interfere in any way with existing conditions; that is, where a higher rate than the above is paid now, no reduction shall take place."

"Such rates for overtime shall not apply to men regularly employed on night-gangs."

RESOLVED, That the resolutions and agreements heretofore adopted by this Board be now approved as a whole, to take effect from this date.

For and on behalf of the National Metal Trades' Association.

(Signed) D. McLAREN, President. (Signed) EDWIN REYNOLDS, President. (Signed) WALTER L. PIERCE, For and on behalf of the International Association of Machinists. (Signed) JAS. O'CONNELL, President. (Signed) D. DOUGLAS WILSON, President. (Signed) HUGH DORAN.

Dated, New York, May 18th, 1900.

### OVERTIME.

All overtime up to 10 o'clock, p. m. shall be paid for at the rate of not less than time and one-quarter time, and all overtime from 10 p. m. until 12 midnight shall be paid for at a rate of time and one-half time, and that after 12 o'clock and legal holidays and Sundays shall be paid for at a rate of not less than double time.

In cases of emergencies, where shop machinery breaks or runs down, and it is absolutely necessary to repair the same so that the factory can run on Monday, this time shall be paid for at a rate of time and one-half time. The repairs above referred to apply only to the machinery of the employer.

The foregoing rates not to interfere in any way with existing conditions; that is, where a higher rate than the above is paid now, no reduction will take place.

Such rates for overtime shall not apply to men regularly employed on night-gangs.

### APPRENTICES.

There may be one apprentice for the shop, and in addition not more than one apprentice to every five machinists. It is understood that in shops where the re-

tie is more than the above, that no change shall take place until the ratio has reduced itself to the proper number, by lapse or by the expiration of existing contracts.

### HOURS.

It is more than the above, that no change shall take place until the ratio has reduced itself to the proper number, by lapse or by the expiration of existing contracts.

## FRAUD FOLLOWED UP.

### ADMISSION MADE AT THE OFFICE OF THE N. M. T. A.

#### The "9-Hour Day With 10 Hours Pay."

Victory of Machinists is But an Organized Scaberry Swindle—Bogus Agreement Issued to Conceal the Fact.

The article, "A Fakir's Fraud Exposed," published in the DAILY PEOPLE, was a veritable bombshell thrown into the ranks of Organized Scaberry. It was eagerly read and discussed in all the machine shops in Greater New York and vicinity. Figuratively speaking, the article took enough dust from out of eyes of the rank and file to fill a dozen street sweepers' carts.

With a view to clinching the whole affair, a DAILY PEOPLE man called on Mr. Pierce, the secretary of the National Metal Trades' Association at the Association's office in 95 Liberty street.

Mr. Pierce was out of town but his secretary was willing to be interviewed.

The DAILY PEOPLE was shown to Mr. Pierce's secretary with the article in which a true copy of the agreement, entered last May between the National Metal Trades' Association and the International Association of Machinists.

Mr. Pierce's secretary looked surprised at the facts having leaked out, and he admitted that his association had sent out an eight-page pamphlet entitled: "A True Copy of the Joint Agreement entered into between the National Metal Trades' Association and the International Association of Machinists."

"What was your object in doing so?" was asked the Secretary.

"The object of our Association in issuing this pamphlet can be seen on the face of it. You will notice on the second page it says: 'Opposite will be found a copy of a document purporting to be the true agreement, but the omissions are easily recognized. This document has been presented to many manufacturers for their signatures. For your enlightenment we herewith present the true copy.'

"Now, then, there are a large number of manufacturers who are not as yet in our association. We present the original document to them and ask them to come in. If they get another document from the I. A. M. that purports to be the original agreement; and if this document is bogus one with large portions of the original agreement left out, and interpolations made that we know nothing of, then it is our duty to place before our members, and those whom we ask to become members, the original document so that they may not be deceived."

"How do you account for this conduct of the I. A. M.?"

"I would prefer not to discuss that now."

"Will machinists get ten hours' pay for nine hours work on and after May 18 next?"

"If you read the true document over again you will not find any thing to justify such expectation. Of course, we can't say now what may happen. I merely point out that there is nothing in the agreement calling for any such thing."

At this point the interview closed. It is very evident from the position of the N. M. T. A. that the machinists who have been duped into believing that they will get shorter hours at the old wages through the I. A. M. are sadly mistaken, and they will learn it soon to their sorrow.

### ACTIVE TEXAS SOCIALISTS.

At a meeting held on the sixteenth of December, 1900, Section San Antonio of the Socialist Labor Party made the following nominations for offices at the ensuing city election:

Aldermen at Large—Edmund Bellinger, Charles Werner, J. V. Kendall, Carl Spahr.

Alderman Seventh Ward—Charles J. Pollard.

### IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

Aware that honest and efficient administration is impossible under capitalist rule, and that no permanent improvement in the condition of the working class can be achieved until the Socialist Labor Party, shall have conquered the political power in the Nation, State and Municipality, we present the following demands, as palliatives, and pledge our candidates, if elected, to use their best efforts to secure the enactment of the same by the City Council.

1. No new franchise to be granted and no extension of those now in existence.

2. Abolition of the contract system on all public work.

3. Municipal employees to elect their own foremen, superintendents and other officers not elected by a general vote of the people, and no employee to be discharged for political reasons.

4. The extension of municipal improvements on a scale sufficient to furnish work to the unemployed in times of distress.

5. In case of a strike or lockout, the City Council shall immediately investigate the matter in dispute, and if the obdurate employer persist in denying the just demands of his employees, financial and other measures shall promptly be taken to support the injured workers.

6. The assessor shall do his full duty by assessing every kind of property at its market value; and the said property shall be taxed to the fullest extent for the immediate carrying out of the measures of public relief and improvement herein contemplated.

### IMPERATIVE MANDATE.

Resolved, That Section San Antonio will demand the resignation of any of its members, if elected, who shall fail to support the above demands, or who shall vote for any measure hostile to the interests of the working class and against the principles of the Socialist Labor Party.

## COLUMBUS, O., SOCIALISTS

### Enter Upon Their Municipal Campaign Platform and Resolutions.

The Socialist Labor Party held a City Convention Sunday afternoon, Jan. 5, at 141½ East Main street, and nominated a City Ticket. The Convention was called to order by Oscar Freer and effected a permanent organization by electing E. T. Adams chairman and B. F. Mortz, secretary. Otto Stinehoff, Oscar Freer, and Jos. C. Davey, were elected a committee on resolutions. While the committee was at their work several visitors made stirring addresses and the convention was enthusiastic throughout.

### RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, the citizens of this city are pouring out phials of indignation on account of the Street Railroad franchise sandbagging proposition pending with the City Government; and whereas the defunct middle class indignant protesters have involved the wage workers as having an interest. And as some of the wage workers through their Union have been victimized and involved, therefore, be it

RESOLVED.

## GOMPERS AND CO., SCABS.

## AN INDICTMENT AND EXPOSE OF AN ENEMY OF LABOR.

Gompers, Charlatan, Falsifier, Coward, and Ignoramus Proves Himself to Be Also a Scab Furnisher—Challenged, Will He Accept?

## CHAPTER I.

In Washington, D. C., there was an organization known as the "Federation of Labor," commonly called "The Local Federation." This body was organized in the '80's, and was the central labor organization of the city. It included the unions of the District of Columbia, and to it belonged all the Local Assemblies of the Knights of Labor. It was an independent body, attached to neither the American Federation of Labor or the Knights of Labor. Within its jurisdiction it was supreme. No effort it led was unsuccessful; none it ordered was lost. The largest in the city were compelled, time and again, to recognize its power.

Previous to 1895—the year this history begins—the A. F. of L. had made attempts to organize a Central Labor Union in opposition to the Local Federation, by organizing delinquent members of the already existing unions, but had failed in every attempt. During 1895 there was an attempt made, by Milford Spohn and George O. Cook, bricklayers, to get the Local Federation to apply for a charter from the A. F. of L. The resolution to that effect was lost by a decisive vote.

The notorious failures of the A. F. of L. pointed out, also its attempts to break the body and it was developed, during the discussion, that the only valid reason for joining the A. F. of L. was that if there was a central body of the A. F. of L. in Washington, then the headquarters would be removed to the city. This, if anything, helped to kill the resolution, as everyone had had some experience with national officers, and one experience of that kind was enough.

In December, 1895, the brewers were organized by Bechtold and some others. Negotiations were carried on with the brewery bosses by Bechtold and some of the G. E. B. of the K. of L. These resulted in a clash upon a merely minor matter, whereupon the bosses locked the brewers out. This happened in all three of the breweries. The master of the lockout was brought into the Local Federation, and the cooler ones there, not knowing all the details, fought for the placing of a boycott on but one of the three, as it was pointed out that the larger one of the three was only using the other two for its own purpose, and if the larger one was boycotted, the two others could not and would not resist the temptation to make profits at the expense of the larger one. The leaders in the fight to boycott all three were the same gentlemen who had fought so hard for the A. F. of L. Messrs. Spohn and Cook, backed up by the other delegates from the bricklayers. They carried the day and the three were boycotted. A week afterwards the brewers notified the bricklayers that if they persisted in the boycott, then they, the brewery bosses, would hire scab bricklayers. The bricklayers, after backing and filling for about a week, raised the boycott and were expelled from the Federation for so doing.

There had been virtually expelled from the Local Federation in 1894 the union of printers, known as Columbia Typographical Union 101. This organization included all those working in the Government Printing Office, many of whom were men from little country towns who had been appointed at the behest of some Hawkeye Congressman, and whom the union was forced to admit to membership, though they had never belonged to a union before, and would not join were it not that they had to hold their job. These fellows knew about as much of unionism and solidarity as a stone cow knows of geometry. The local printers working upon newspapers and in job shops also belonged to this so-called union, but were of no account in it. They were looked upon as little better than bums by the elite, the governmental printer.

The "Post" of Washington failed to treat its printers as it had agreed to, and they struck. The Local Federation boycotted the "Post" and any and all business men who advertised in it: the masters, carpenters and other building trades, with the exception of the bricklayers, refused to work for anyone who advertised in it. This brought the "Post" soon to terms, and the proprietor sent for a committee of the printers who sat with him and declared the strike off. The matter was then referred to the Local Federation, when it was discovered that two printers, who had been indicted for conspiracy, had not been mentioned in the agreement with the "Post." The Local Federation therefore refused to declare the boycott off and the "Post" was finally compelled to seek the District Attorney to have the indictment quashed. This was done and the men relieved from bail.

All this caused bad blood. The printing union was hauled over the coals and the Local Federation just in time to save itself from expulsion.

When the bricklayers were expelled, a committee was appointed to organize a Central Labor Union that should be attached to the A. F. of L. On this committee there was only the representative of the printers and the bricklayers, with a delegate, an anarchist by the way, from a small union of bakers that had been organized of scab bakers. Then the national officers of the horseshoers, plumbers and gasfitters, machinists,

tailors, granite cutters and some others, were appealed to to compel the local unions of their organizations to join the new Central Labor Union. In every case these officials complied, and all the trades, with the exception of the tailors, joined the scab central body.

The first act of the Central Labor Union was to organize the brewers who had turned scab and gone back to work, and to declare the breweries "fair." In answer to this the brewer bosses hired some scab bricklayers, plumbers and horseshoers. The next act of the C. L. U. was to invite the A. F. of L. to remove its headquarters to Washington. The invitation was accepted at the convention held in '96, and Gompers landed in Washington, while his son landed in the Government Printing Office.

## CHAPTER II.

The plasterers were one of the oldest organizations in the District of Columbia, and belonged to the K. of L. In 1896 they were the only building trades union in the city which secured the eight hour day. Their record was a clean one. Never had an organization demanded their support but that it had received it. Never had they refused to strike a job when other trades were in a struggle, and the money they had spent on the other unions mounted into the tens of thousands, with not one cent received by themselves. The painters were of the same calibre as the plasterers, and like them belonged to the K. of L. There were only a few plasterers and painters outside of the locals and these few were notorious scabs.

The C. L. U. set about organizing (?) the plasterers and painters. To do so they had to organize (?) the scabs. After they had got them they did not know what to do as the old organizations were still intact. But their time came.

A building was being put up, called the "Boston Store." The owner of the establishment had inserted a clause in the contract, that only union labor should be employed in the building of the store. When the contractor for the plastering began operations he put members of the regular plasterers union to work. After the plasterers began a "committee" of the Central Labor Union saw the proprietor of the store and told him that the plastering was being done by scabs. The contractor, being called for produced his men, who showed their cards. The C. L. U. decided to boycott the "Boston Store" unless the scab plasterers were employed, and Gompers not only went along with a committee to notify the proprietor to that effect, but sent a letter saying the scabs were the only union men. These scabs were working below the scale at that, and were so few in number that there was not enough to do one job. The proprietor became frightened at Gompers and his committee and put the scabs to work, only to find himself compelled to at last put the regular plasterers to work.

The painters soon got their dose of Gompers and Company. Every year they had been employed to paint the river steamboats, and in 1896 they were engaged in the work of painting the boats when Mr. Gompers and a committee from the C. L. U. showed up and notified the manager of one line that he was employing scabs and that if he did so he and his line would be boycotted. (In both the case of the plasterers and the painters Gompers personally appeared.) The result was that the union men were fired and scabs put to work. There was not enough scabs in the city to do the work so Gompers and Company sent out of town for men. When the manager found this out he fired Gompers' men and hired the union men again. Second knockout for Gompers.

The above is a short sketch of actual happenings in Washington, D. C., between the years 1895 and 1897. There is nothing therein but a plain statement of facts that can be verified by witnesses and affidavits. Should Gompers wish to deny any of the allegations therein contained the undersigned will meet him before an audience of workingmen in Washington, D. C. He can pick his hall and he can have the privilege of giving out ALL the tickets of admission.

Or the undersigned will agree to meet him before any of the unions in Washington, D. C., and prove him an organizer of scabs in the interest of the bosses, as he has already done on one or two occasions.

Later on there will appear a third and final chapter in this history that will go to show how Gompers personally and with malice aforethought tried and failed to break up the tailors union of Washington; how he ascended to the tricks of the three card monte man, and was caught in the act and branded as a scab to his face in the company of Frank Morrison, Secretary of the A. F. of L., Andrew Fuereth, lobbyist for the A. F. of L., and some others.

## ARTHUR KEEF.

The New York "Journal" has entered into a terrible contest with the "World," and accuses it of imitation, of pilfering, and of other unseemly crimes. The trouble seems to be that the "Journal" finds the "World" treading on its corns, and the "World" has discovered that the "Journal" treads on its neck. Such a condition of affairs could not be tolerated, hence comes the warfare. The great source of the whole thing is the Ice Trust war that was waged some months ago. It was insinuated that the octopus which inhabited concealed water had us by the vitals, and Mr. Hearst was indignant thereover. In order to free us from the scourge of all trusts he commenced to fight the Ice Trust. While he was yelling himself red in the face over this particular trust, he was at the same time advertising a product of the greatest of all trusts—the Wicks Blue Flame Oil Store, made by the Standard Oil Trust. It was just such consistency as paid. Now the two papers, both "trust smashers," both beneficiaries of the trust, are firmly locked in each other's hair, and are determined to fight it out. Such an embrace would be fatal to anything clean, but in the case of these two papers it will only serve to brace them up. They thrive on each other's corruption.

## A PLUTOCRATIC AGENCY.

## The Interstate Commerce Commission—Its Use as a Bulwark.

In our editorial columns of January 5, we considered that ghastly part of the advance report of the Interstate Commerce Commission which is, beyond question, of uppermost interest to the workers engaged in transportation: namely, the number of railroad employees killed and injured in the year ending June 30, 1899. Further comments must be delayed until we have, in the final report, a detailed statement of the "accidents" and of the number of men respectively employed in the various branches of the railway service. In the meantime we may consider here the other part, which deals with the more purely economic subjects of railroad, earnings, competition and concentration.

But the Interstate Commission was especially instituted to humor and benefit the stupid middle class. It does its appointed work "as well as possible." Occasionally it indulges in glittering generalities of the sort that stir the enthusiasm of a Nebraska Populist. For instance: "It is both human nature and the lesson of history that unlimited power induces misuse of that power." Then coming to the practical question it wisely observes: "It is idle to say that freight rates will not be advanced. Railways are not combined for the purpose of extorting and abusing," but none the less should the people provide some protection against that possible result of combination." What that protection can be the Commission does not pretend to say. But while it frankly admits its impotency, owing to the conflicting legislation which by one enactment clearly permits the railroads to do what it seems to forbid by another, it leaves the middle class people to infer that their sole protection is in the Commission itself.

While the statistics of accidents are never published until eighteen months have elapsed since the end of the fiscal year in which they occurred, the far more extensive and complicated figures of railway traffic, gross and net incomes, operating expenses, etc., are almost immediately accessible, not only for the year at its close, but from month to month. Nothing can be more suggestive than this dilatoriness in one case and this promptitude in the other. The first matter is of concern to the working class only, while the second is of vital importance to stockholders, bondholders and Wall street gamblers.

For the year ending June 30, 1900, the gross earnings of companies operating 190,500 miles of line for about 98 percent of the whole railway system of the United States, footed up the sum of over 1,480 millions and the operating expenses nearly 357 millions, leaving a net balance, or profit, of about 523 millions. To this, however, must be added a further income from investments and other sources, amounting to nearly 61 millions, so that THE TOTAL NET INCOME OF THE COMPANIES IN QUESTION WAS OVER 584 MILLIONS.

Observe that from these figures, supplied by the companies themselves, it would appear that the operating expenses were nearly 65 per cent of the gross receipts in the year under review. This is a higher rate than at any previous time, despite the following facts: 1. Cheaper labor, taking into consideration its greater efficiency through the use of more powerful machinery, improved rolling stock, increased length of double track, better facilities for the handling of freight and the maneuvering of trains, etc.; 2. Increased passenger traffic without any corresponding increase in the number of cars or in the amount of labor required to man them; 3. Enormous increase of the movement of merchandise, immediately followed by a marked increase in the freight rates, easily obtained through such changes of classification that, in the words of the Commission, "of 824 changes made on January 1, 1900, 818 produced an advance and six only a reduction"; 4. Lowering of the cost of maintenance and repairs by the improvement of tracks and the substitution of steel for wooden cars, of substantial for rickety buildings, bridges, etc.; 5. Reduction of administrative expenditure by consolidation, etc.

But everybody knows that this account of "operating expenses"—the ratio of which to gross income has been steadily increasing every year in the face of such well-known facts as we have just enumerated—is in itself a tissue of fraud. Not only is it intended to conceal the scandalous profits of the railway plutocracy, and to deceive the stupid middle class that cries for lower freight charges, but it covers a multitude of sins, among which may be mentioned the profits of contractors and straw-men in league with purchasing agents and directors, the subsidizing of newspapers, the enormous fees of corporation lawyers, the commissions to bankers and trustifiers on financial operations, the contributions to political campaigns and other bribing funds, etc. Again, a large portion of it is made up of items properly belonging to the account of construction and equipment, and is actually an undivided profit, an increase of capital, or increment, for which stocks and bonds are to be issued later on. In short, it is safe to say that the actual "operating expenses"—meaning thereby the actual cost of the useful labor employed in the various departments of the railway service—do not, at the present rate of wages, amount to much more than one-half of the total sum publicly given, and that the proportion they bear to the gross income of the companies is steadily decreasing. An approximate idea of the increase in the efficiency of that labor, to which reference has already been made in the above remarks, may be formed from the fact that WHILE THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC OF THE UNITED STATES WAS FULLY 50 PER CENT. GREATER IN 1900 THAN IN 1883; THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INCREASED ONLY FROM \$73,000 TO 928,000, OR ABOUT 6 PER CENT.

Facts of such import should be stated clearly, but although they may be deduced from the statistics of the Interstate Commission by anyone who possesses a file of its reports that body itself is apparently careful to avoid drawing to them the public attention. Of the railroad consolidation movement it cannot well refrain from speaking; but it has a way of minimizing it which would do credit to the "Journal of Commerce." We quote: "The Commission has no official knowledge of the extent of recent railway combinations, but it has informed itself as well as possible from unofficial sources. Disregarding mere rumors, but taking account of well-authenticated statements, there were absorbed in various ways between July 1, 1890, and November 1, 1900, 25,311 miles of railroad. There are in the whole United States something less than 200,000 miles of railroad and more than one-eighth of this entire mileage was, within the above

period, brought, in one way and another, under the control of other lines." Why does not this poor and ungrammatical commission, which has no official knowledge yet can inform itself "as well as possible" from unofficial sources, state at once the total amount of consolidation which the whole railway system of the United States has now reached? To be sure, a clever reporter, with no such appropriation of money as is annually voted by the United States Congress for the concealment of truth, could easily find in one day that a score at most of great trunk lines, each controlled by a railway magnate, actually governs the whole system.

Every way that you turn this concern has a scheme of some kind confronting you. The lives of the mothers are pestered out of them by the various schemes which the company invades the home. The 2,000 men and women of the company are organized over and over again into various institutions run by the company, their children are seized upon in infancy and trained up with but one object in view, their exploitation by the National Cash Register Company.

To go into details would take up the space of more than one issue of DAILY PEOPLE.

A Sunday School, now one of the most successful and best organized in the country, is run by the company. It has about 700 members. The space available will accommodate only a small part of this number. For the rest, chairs are provided by the company in the large rooms of the factory. In the summer the classes meet out of doors, under the trees. The children are instructed not only in Bible history and in the topics usually taught in the Sunday school, but in those questions, especially, which are applicable to everyday work life. Lessons are illustrated by the stereopticon. These talks are often attended by the parents and friends of the children.

The following, from a list of quotations submitted by the members of the Sunday school to the weekly quotation calendar does

not go to show how thoroughly the pupils have become impregnated with the bourgeois thought of the National Cash Register Company.

"Our duty is to be useful, not according to our desires, but according to our powers."

"Work as it, though you could not see Him, you knew that He saw you. Be faithful to the Christ who shall some day make himself known to you."

"Diligence is the mother of success, and God gives all things to industry."

"Who waits until the wind shall silence keep."

Who never finds the ready hour to sow, Who watches clouds, will have no time to reap."

Parents are requested to make plain the meaning of the mottoes and it is suggested that at least one of them be memorized each day.

It is alleged that this system of affairs is productive of the welfare of the company. As shown repeatedly in the foregoing the one thought is the advancement of the material interests of the National Cash Register Company.

The employees' benefit is trivial in comparison to the company's gains. Not only do the employees surrender the best of their mentality, in the way of suggestions, improved methods and invention, without a just remuneration, but they also surrender their manhood.

These schemes are not new in any respect. It will be recollect that Robert Owen experimented with them at New Lanark. He instituted in the cotton mills there better hours, conditions and wages. He established kindergartens and turned the ignorant to bright children and the fathers from drunken into sober men, making jails and police courts useless. His company prospered, yielding larger dividends than under the old conditions. One would think that that results would have made Robert Owen happy. But the contrary was the case. Knowing his ownership and control of the cotton mills; knowing the dependence of the operatives upon such ownership and control, Owen was sad; for said he: "I see these operatives are simply my slaves." And so with the employees of the National Cash Register Company.

In every department similar results were obtained. The main point is that in order to obtain the desired co-operation, plans were adopted which made it apparently advantageous to employees while at the same time concealing the fact that it is a scheme, the sole object of which is to create a paying investment to the company. This idea—"moral" advantage, without "charity"—is the foundation of practical and successful betterment to the company.

A noticeable feature is the Employment Department. Instead of having a daily throng of men about the entrance pressing their claims for work, while the selection is made at random, the company has a thorough system of record of employees, former employees and applicants for positions. When new people are to be engaged these records are examined and the best qualified chosen.

Monitor-boards are used in each of the three divisions—Making, Recording and Selling—to show the proficiency of each department in the five most important elements of its work. Those in the factory, for example, are health, punctuality, quality, quantity and cost. These monitor-boards are exhibited publicly in various parts of the factory.

The departments in offices and the monitor-boards for each month are the "prize department" and receive a banner which hangs in their room during the succeeding month. The departments having the highest record for the year are awarded a special prize, usually a day's trip to Cincinnati, with special entertainment to the employees and their families. The employees are to be given a day off for the "What Means This Strike?" "Reform or Revolution," and McClellan's "Socialism."

THE CAPITALIST CLASS. By Karl Kautsky. Adapted to America. 5 cents.

A clear cut discussion of capitalism as it affects the working class. The book is an admirable antidote for the "political economy" of the average college professor. The chapter on "The Capitalist Class" is especially valuable to the Single Tax Falley. This book is now being republished in the People Library.

THE PROLETARIAT. By Karl Kautsky. Adapted to America. 5 cents.

The Proletariat should be read after "The Capitalist Class." The history and growth of the working class and the effect of capitalist production on the working class is vividly portrayed. The chapter on "The Educated Proletariat" is highly instructive. This book is now being republished in the People Library.

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THE NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2 to 6 New Bond St., New York.

## "PROFIT-SHARING."

## ITS REAL MEANING AND USELESSNESS EXPOSED.

One of its Apostles Quoted—Not Philanthropy But "Sagacious" Business Policy—"The Simple Wage System" and the Manner in Which the Great Capitalists Cling to It.

In an article entitled "Fallacious Remedies" in the PEOPLE of December 31, it was therein shown that profit-sharing is but an intensified form of labor exploitation, which increases labor's productivity and curtails its opportunities. It was shown therein that the yearly percentage paid labor on wages was not proportionate to the increased production of labor (i.e., its saving of time, machinery and material). It was also shown that profit-sharing in no way affects the larger and far-reaching processes of capitalism, such as concentration, use of improved labor-displacing machinery and the subordination of labor, with its deleterious effects on skilled labor. In what follows, these contentions will be substantiated by a quotation from the prophet of "profit-sharing," Nicholas Paine Gilman, and by a consideration of other industrial facts of the greatest importance.

Nicholas Paine Gilman, in his work entitled "Profit Sharing Between Employer and Employee," in order to win employers to an adoption of his favorite hobby, points out and emphasizes the fact to them that "profit-sharing" is not philanthropy, but a sagacious business

## WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party,  
at 24 and 6 New Reade St.,  
New York.

P.O. Box 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin.  
EVERY SATURDAY.

## TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance  
Single Copy..... 2  
Six months..... 25  
One year..... \$0.50

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 1/2 cent a copy; 500 or more, 1/4 cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191



The authority of a principle is often increased by the smallness of the number of men by whom it is uttered.

## DE TOCQUEVILLE.

## SHIFTING SCENES ANENT AFRICA.

So long as the Boers respected "British property" and by order of their own wealth and therefore conservative leaders carefully abstained from such uncivilized methods of warfare as the destruction of "British mines," capitalist England cared but little either for the number of soldiers that lost life, limb or health in the murderous conflict, or for the number of Boers they killed by the civilized method of "pig-sticking," or for the amount of Boer property which they destroyed or seized in accordance with the practice of civilized nations. But since the Boers, tired of this kind of civilization, have actually blown up some of the Rand mines in retaliation for the razing of their houses, the pillage of their farms and the kidnapping of their wives and children, England is in a tremor.

But the British are not the only ones who are now trembling by these acts of retaliation. Trembling in their boots are also the rich conservative Boers who hold stock in the Rand mines and other "British property," similarly exposed by the present retaliatory acts, and many of whom never fired a shot and not surrendered to the British, but welcomed them to Johannesburg and Pretoria.

While this incidentally proves that the capitalists are the same cowards of the world over, regardless of race, sex, color or previous condition of servitude, it serves to explain the shifting of the scenes now going on aent the war in Africa, and to foreshadow the far more radical shifting of scenes that is likely to be witnessed.

## TRUTHFUL FOR ONCE.

The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ending June 30, 1900, just published is certainly a DOCUMENT.

For years there has been on the statute books an order to the railroad companies to provide the cars with automatic couplers and train-brakes, together with a sufficiency of hand-holds or grab-irons and other contrivances for the protection of the employees. This law was enacted because of the slaughter of the railroad workers, due to the improper equipment of the cars, and because "something had to be done." That "something"—the enactment of a law, whose enforcement meant reduced profits to the railroad magnates—having been "done," that was the end of it. Year after year the Interstate Commerce Commission granted an "extension of time." This year's report was anxious to look forward to, in order to ascertain whether any further extension of time was to be granted to the railroad companies in which to slaughter their employees. The DOCUMENT gives answer, emphatically too.

Hitherto, the admission was yearly made that the law was not complied with, but the hope was held out that it would be. This year's report says as clearly as language, backed by figures, can, that the Commission proposes to shut its eyes henceforward and forever, allow the railroads to do as they like,—and that it don't care. No other construction can be put upon the presentation of the case by this DOCUMENT: nor does its verbiage really conceal the fact.

A body whose duty it is to see that a law is enforced, is bound to know whether the law is so enforced or not. The Commission claims accurate knowledge; it speaks about "approximate compliance"; it disclaims all intention to decide upon the most important points; and, finally, after giving the figures of killed and maimed employees during the year—37,123 out of a total of 928,924 employees,—it dismisses the question nonchalantly with the words:

"The Commission points out that a large number of the accidents to employees can only be attributed to carelessness. That settles it."

When it is considered that of the total of 928,924 employees, the occupation of a large number is such that they are not

affected by the presence or absence of these provisions for safety; when it is further remembered that a very large percentage of the killed is never reported;—when all this is taken into consideration, this year's DOCUMENT, issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, may well be considered an epoch-maker. It is an early century official declaration by Capital that it considers the life of the workingman not worthy of consideration, and proposes to act up to its opinion.

For once the Capitalist Class has made officially a frank confession.

## THEIR GREATNESS THE NATION'S WEAKNESS.

Biographies are already gorging the columns of the plutocratic press with accounts of the recently deceased Phil. D. Armour, the "Packing House" multi-millionaire. There will be many more of these biographies for the next month or so. The purport of one and all is and will be to make the apotheosis of the deceased; to sing his praises, present him as a bright exemplar to follow. One and all will contribute to set him up as a great man. In this they will succeed, but—in the very measure of their success in this respect, these biographies will defeat their real purpose. Their real purpose is to imply the Nation's greatness by the establishment of Armour's greatness. They will prove, they are already proving, that the greatness of the Armour's implies the weakness of the Nation.

Armour, all these biographies hasten to announce, "furnished employment" to 28,000 working people. A stronger symptom than this of a Nation's weakness is unimaginable. The statement is in itself a summary of National calamity.

Where thousands of people are "furnished employment" by an individual, it means that they are dependent upon him for their existence. Where thousands of people depend upon an individual for their existence, it means that they are his subjects, he their master. Where one individual can be the master of such a gigantic number of human beings, it means that the social system, that makes such wholesale vasalage possible, stands, like, a pyramid, upon its head, in unstable equilibrium, subject at any moment to topple over, certain some day to come down with a crash. Where such a vicious social system prevails, it means that the Nation that tolerates it is

Weaker than a woman's tear,  
Tamer than sleep, fonder than ignorance;  
Less valiant than the virgin in the night,  
And skill-less as unpractised infancy.

A great, because strong, Nation consists of men, self-reliant: Its people furnish themselves with employment. Being self-employers, they owe their existence to themselves alone. Such a Nation we are not now. Such a nation we shall be only when our people shall have cast off the Armour class of "employment furnishers," and that modern Old Man of the Sea, Capitalism, shall have been rolled for ever into the ditch to make room for the Socialist Republic. He who points to the greatness of the Armour, points out the weakness of our Nation.

## SPOOK SEANCES IN CAPITALISM.

To anyone, possessed of a modicum of penetration, the utterances, whether vocal or written, of the "pure and simple," or old style, Trade Union officers are ample evidence that the key to which these gentlemen attune themselves, even in their economic conduct, is held in the hands of their employers, the capitalists.

The conclusion that would follow upon the recognition of this fact: the bold, aggressive policy, that such conclusion would peremptorily dictate, causes many an otherwise good but weak man to seek explanations that may enable him to avoid the conclusion, and thereby escape the trouble of adopting the resultant policy. These good friends are "done dirt" by the "Locomotive Firemen's Magazine" for last December. On its pages 506, 507 and 508 it publishes officially, editorially, statements that remove all occasion for inferences, and complacently assert the ugly naked fact.

In that issue of the "Magazine," the Editor announces "a radical change of policy": the organ of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen is henceforth to be "a conservative publication." Why? Listen:

"At the recent convention of the Brotherhood, when the present Grand Master announced his intention of retiring from the position, without authority from the present Editor, the latter's name was mentioned by some for the position of chief executive of the Brotherhood. The best friends the present Editor had among the delegation said to this proposition: 'His course in the "Magazine" has made it the best book published, but at the same time he has ANTAGONIZED RAILWAY OFFICIALS BY HIS COURSE; we don't want a man whom the general managers would begin a war on just as soon as he is elected.'

The defeat of the Cigarmakers' Union in this city has been followed by increased activity on the part of the American Tobacco Company. It has already acquired several of the largest factories in New York, and it is negotiating for several others. The independent manufacturers claim that they can fight the new trust by making a specialty cigar, and giving the "dear public" what it wishes. This dream of the independent manufacturers is as elusive as the dream of the pure and simple International Union that it could fight capital with capital. When the

craftsmen? Did he antagonize them, perchance, by fooling with that wicked political line, or that "us-American" principle that Capital and Labor are irreconcilable enemies,—a line and a principle that no "true Trade Unionist" should touch, and that only the "Union wrecking" New Trade Unionists take up? No! He "antagonized" the fleecers of his fellow-craftsmen by promoting exclusively the special economic interests which this Old Style Trade Unionism claims itself to be the special and only guardian of. Listen again:

"It has been said the present Editor has 'sacrificed' himself and his future interests to his aggressiveness. It was said: 'By your uncompromising support of the interests of locomotive firemen, and YOUR AGITATION FOR INCREASED WAGES FOR LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AT A PERIOD WHEN PROSPEROUS CONDITIONS AND INCREASED TONNAGE WOULD WARRANT SUCH INCREASE OF WAGES, you have incurred the displeasure of every railway official who has read the "Magazine."

In view of all this, the Editor of the "Magazine" concludes that it is "but just for him to quit 'sacrificing himself' by any such headlong course of 'aggressiveness,' as he was found guilty of; henceforth, presumably, he will groom himself for the chief executive of a 'conservative' conduct."

Language does not convey thought plainer than the language officially quoted in the "Magazine" as having been held at the convention of locomotive firemen. The brigand crew of railroad princes that, not satisfied with holding down to a pittance the workingmen who produce all the wealth on which it riots in luxury, also rides rough-shod over the laws of the land and turns the railroad beds of the nation into a veritable charnel field for the railroaders,—that brigand crew controls the language of the organs of the Old Style Unions of its employees, it dominates the minds of their officers, it dictates their qualification!

The officers strained through the loins of the Old Style, or British, or "pure and simple" Trade Union are but sorry imitations of the spooks that issue from the medium's cabinet at materializing seances. The theory of the performance is that the spook draws all his or her (its, for short,) "power" from the medium, supposed to be boxed in the cabinet. The spook, accordingly, can, only at its own peril, stray too far from the cabinet: it must always gravitate thither, keep in touch with the "power" within, take its cue from it. A spook that takes the bit in its own mouth is a dead spook,—not infrequently landing in prison, on the charge of "raising money under false pretences."

Exactly so with the officials of that British abortion, Old Style Trade Unionism. The "power," with them, is the Capitalist; they themselves are but the timid spooks, which he allows to float and gently pirouette forward. To him they must look for inspiration, from him they must look for support; never may they stray off too far from his "vibrations," and, if they do, they must speedily retrace their steps, as in the case in point, or—like the incautious spook of materializing seances, land in jail, as the Hugh O'Donnells, for the contradictory temerity of rebelling against the consequences of the very Capitalist System that they uphold, and in the mechanism of which "pure and simple" Unionism is but a wheel.

Let the poltroon cower before Pure and Simplicity; let the brainless idolater bow down before a superstition and Mumbo-Jumbo dogma. The man of physical, moral, and intellectual fibre spurns the attitude of either. The "pure and simple" organization of labor is a child of capitalist thought; it has become a pet of capitalist interests. All the facts strong to the bar demanding its destruction in the interest of the Working Class, and its substitution with the class-conscious Union,—the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

The Populists are in a terrible dilemma over the fact that most of the members are not quite certain as to whether or not they exist. At the recent convention the discussion was of such a nature as to lead people to believe that, if out of the habit the sooner they get into the habit, the better it will be for their own good. The most interesting thing in connection with that convention was the visit of the Rev. George Hermon who tried to persuade the Populists to come in and play with him and the parties to his apostle. He said that the time had come—time is always coming, with George—for Populists and Social Democrats to unite. If it is so then we have a positive sign of dissolution. Whenever the Social Democrats unite it is fatal to them. The Populists refused to offer, and decided to die alone.

The defeat of the Cigarmakers' Union in this city has been followed by increased activity on the part of the American Tobacco Company. It has already acquired several of the largest factories in New York, and it is negotiating for several others. The independent manufacturers claim that they can fight the new trust by making a specialty cigar, and giving the "dear public" what it wishes. This dream of the independent manufacturers is as elusive as the dream of the pure and simple International Union that it could fight capital with capital. When the

stenographic report made by B. F. Keinard of the Trade Union Debate, held at New Haven, Conn., November 25 last, between Daniel De Leon, representing the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, and Job Harriman, representing the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union and the Social Democratic Party, is now ready for delivery in pamphlet form.

Get it! Read it! Study it!

Price, 5 cents a copy; Three dollars per hundred. Address orders to Labor

## "CONCENTRATE ON THE CITY!"

Mr. E. Forster Markdown had a slightly concaved mustache and a wife. He did not beat her, but he haughtily relegated her to her "proper sphere," and saw that she went to work regularly each morning. He also saw that she turned in her pay to him every Saturday night, and great was his contempt because of the fact that she earned twice as much a week more than he did. They both occupied a suite of one room, which they had hired furnished. The rest of the home was similarly occupied, and the rooms were small, inconvenient, and expensive, because it was a fashionable neighborhood, and something must be paid for location.

E. Forster had a delicately chiseled nose, and the chiseling had been made necessary because a man had perambulated on the bridge and had pushed it inward. This led the owner of the nose to become most violently in favor of the vice crusade. He was all the more so as he was at fault in the little incident that had given him the Attic feature.

As he sat in his chair at the supper table his eye caught the magic words: "Our city is our home, and on it we will concentrate all our patriotism. We love it, and will work for it, fight for it, and live for it." The sentence was from the platform of the Vigilance Club. E. Forster arose and looked at his home. It was nearly twelve feet square, and he discovered for the first time that he loved it. He knew that he had lived for it, but living was a chronic habit with him, and he did not mind it much.

His soul was fired, and he determined to do some concentrating, as a concentrated patriot always did appeal to him, and besides that he was feeling sore over his little fight. He sent his wife out to Max Rothstein, and there he hired a dress-suit, for the sum of one dollar and a half. Then he set out for the banquet of the Club, and thought within his heart of hearts that he was living for the "city that was his home."

At the banquet, the thing in importance, next to the lobster salad, was Bishop Potter. He delivered a stirring address—the Bishop, not the lobster; and told how nice was eating into our vitals.

In order to prevent this wholesale consuming, it would be necessary for each man to constitute himself into a nation, and labor assiduously for this man who was a country. By so doing, vice would be taken by the forelock. It would be dowed, and no more would the city which was their home, suffer from the depredations of the monster of iniquity.

Here was vice which paid no taxes, and yet taxes were exacted from corporations which were capitalized to twice the amount. Such a state of affairs could not go on, and those men about the table—cheers from the men—these men who were the brain and brawn of the world—applause from the brain and brawn—would guard their hearths, and would show that when they concentrated upon their city nobody could stand against the concentration.

When he ceased, the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss arose and told the assembled multitude that they were doing God's work, and that he had given up a lucrative position doing nothing, to take by force the office of Master of the Hounds in the great vice hunt. He would not say that vice blanched before his onslaught, but when men once realized that each was greater than humanity, and that a city was larger than a state, then there could not but be a summary ending to all the evils of our present social system.

E. Forster was elated. He thought with great satisfaction of the fact that he was greater than the whole crowd put together, and than any single individual in the crowd was also greater when he concentrated his patriotism. There were present many men in similar walks, and doorways, of life, and they were also bent on living for their city. They had not previously known this, but they were glad to learn, and their minds palpitated for similar knowledge. Many a man present was a high liver, and many another man was simply a plain liver and a man.

The good things were discussed, and among them was Seth Low. His boom was launched, and while it did not ride an even keel, it was the best that could be done under the circumstances. In placing it before the meeting, a member of the Committee of Fifteen arose to offer his mite towards the solution of the present vexed attempt to offer for the present unprofitable form of vice, a substitute that would do just as well, and would pay better. He referred to Mr. Low. There was prolonged cheering and the lovers of their hero sent into the far distant kitchen a cry of approval that made the hamburger steak tremble, and fear greatly.

Then the gentleman continued. He said that all efforts must be localized. It was self-evident that where a man resided was the place in which he was. The place in which he was, concerned him most, and in order to better his surroundings, he must improve the vicinity in which he lived. That was their plan of campaign.

It was comprehensive, and no objections could be offered to it.

He would not go into vague generalities; not he. Concrete instances must be given. The nation had many cities, and every person who lived in a city within the confines of the United States was an inhabitant thereof. Here, at this very table, because he was a plain man, and used plain illustrations, was an example which showed the power of local work. At one time oleomargarine had been accustomed to masquerade as butter. It came forth from its lair with the sunlight glinting on its strongly marked features, and it had entered into a battle with what had hitherto been a monopoly of the cow. This imposter, this oleomargarine, when it was not genuine Vermont maple syrup was the fruit of the Jersey.

The men who loved their homes in the cities of thirty-two States had lagged against the imposter. It had been vanquished, and he was proud to say that the State of New York, which is one of the back alleys of the city of New York,

which was the home in which they did their patriotism-concentrating act, was one of the States which had the most stringent act.

Before anyone could answer, E. Forster Markdown uttered a terrible cry. He had been looking fixedly at the table in order to size up the remaining food which he might seize upon and pocket, in order that his wife might live economically for a week or two in the home where he concentrated. In doing so he caught the butter's eye. It was oleomargarine. He shrieked again—it had winked at him! There was consternation on the faces of all, because the butter uttered a muffled but merry Ha! Ha! and started to dance around the table in its unhallowed glee.

The revelers saw that it had gained admission under false pretenses. It could concentrate as well as any patriot that ever lived, and it could live as well as any person who was performing that function for their home. It wormed its way forward, and the whole crowd stood agast. It lifted itself on its hind legs, monument to the results of local legislation. Sixty-two millions of men, acting in their own province, had been unable to do it, and now it invaded the very place where a price was placed on its head. The Vigilance Club looked at one another, and a tired feeling settled on their countenance. They had entertained a little angel unaware, and regretted it. One by one they silently left the room, and as they did so each turned and repeated the formula, "Our city is our home, and on it we will concentrate all our patriotism. We love it, and will work for it, fight for it, and live for it . . ."

One man as he weary wended his way homeward a few days later, thought in sorrow of the exciting scene of the evening. He saw that concentration was good, and that it is really a fine thing to live for one's city, but he wondered, if, while it is so very effective in protecting the home, it was really necessary to call Congress into the matter, as was subsequently done. He went on thinking on this line, until one day he smote his forehead while observing:

"Oh, I see, fool that I was! This 'concentrate upon your city' slogan is the latest dodge to make us leave the capitalist in more undisputed position of the National Government than ever! What a scheme! I propose henceforth to 'concentrate all along the line'—from the City Hall up to the Capitol and White House.

## Political and Economic.

Some one seems to have been pulling the pin-feathers out of the

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach their name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

Excellent Feeling in Peoria, Ill.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Section S. L. P. has not forgotten you, our DAILY. Though it is with a small amount, we show our willingness toward the good cause. The treasures has been ordered to send you \$2 as a Christmas gift. If possible, we will send you a little more after our next meeting which will also be our half-yearly election meeting.

As to our work, we can say that we have done all in our power during the last year, especially our literary agent, George Lichtsinn, deserves praise for his indefatigable work, which you, no doubt, are aware of.

We have had a Christmas and New Year entertainment, and can say it was a success. Our Section needed badly the financial aid that this afforded us.

National Organizer J. R. Pepin, who spent Christmas with us, was the speaker of the evening. His words were listened to with undivided attention. His work in our district has been successful; new sections will be the result in the near future.

It is very amusing to hear him tell about the organizations which called themselves "Branches of the S. D. P." and which came up like mushrooms after a warm rain during the last campaign, yet which never paid any dues often the members, not knowing their secretaries, having no cards. As a consequence these bodies eventually vanished or went into oblivion with the same rapidity as they sprung up.

The below are some verses on the "Kangaroo," gotten up by a comrade. We sing it here to the tune of "Climbing up the Golden Stairs."

OH, KANGAROO!

Debs travel east and west,  
And tried his level best  
To break the S. L. P.;  
Sold Socialism by the yard,  
And showed his union card.  
But couldn't break the S. L. P.

CHORUS:

Oh, hear them Kangs now groaning;  
Sweet music I do declare;  
Their fate now bemoaning  
That the S. L. P. should still be there.

Debs said "We are united,"  
And his preachers then recited:  
"There is no S. L. P."  
He made many a speech  
At one hundred dollars each,  
But didn't 'oust the S. L. P.

CHORUS:

His papers made a holler,  
You can bet your bottom dollar  
That the unions would vote for him.  
The Kangs, he did control:  
One million votes he'd poll:  
But you see he didn't get them in.

CHORUS:

So, shortly after the election  
Debs held another convention,  
But didn't want the Kangaroo,  
And they didn't get invited,  
And thus got disunited,  
And don't know what to do.

CHORUS:

When in 1899  
They said it would be fine  
To smash the S. L. P.  
They got so badly trounced  
That down the stairs they bounced.  
Their heads and tails full of misery.

CHORUS:

Oh, hear them Kangs now groaning  
About July 10th, I do declare,  
With their heads staved in  
They were quickly kicked down  
The One Eighty-four William stair.

CARL KOECHLIN,  
Peoria, Ill., January 7, 1901.

Colonel Bell in Australia.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Let the comrades in America know that we here in Australia are seconding the work done by their splendid press and their wonderful organization. The following clipping, taken from our local organ, "The People," of Sidney, N. S. W. of last October tells its own tale:

"COLONEL BELL ON THE BULL PEN."

"The windy 'Bell' wether of American capitalism in this State has written the letter printed below as a reply to a query concerning the correctness of otherwise of the horrors of the Bull Pen, which lately appeared in these columns, reprinted from our militant contemporary, the New York DAILY PEOPLE."

"Now, the Colonel knows, just as well as we do, that McKinley sent the Federal troops to Idaho to shoot and terrorize the miners there. He also knows that both Republicans and Democrats are putting forth every effort to hush up the affair. He knows that McKinley appointed a bogus commission to 'enquire' into the affair, and that the report is now tied up; Colonel Bell is, moreover, aware that both McKinley and Bryan fear the effect the Bull Pen episode will have on the votes to be cast next November."

"Steinberg, the Democratic Governor of Idaho, says his class has a black eye there, and will starve out the agitators. If it take ten years to do it, and then get back the true American spirit."

"The Colonel represents that 'spirit' and the letter will be used with effect by the American Socialist Labor Party."

"The 'People' will print the reply we receive from America."

"Read the billowy Consul's epistle:

"Consular Service, U. S. A.

"Sydney, 31st August, 1901.  
GEORGE WAITE, Esq., Kyadon street, North Sydney."

"Dear Sir.—Yours of the 18th inst., received some days ago, but I have been too busy to reply."

"I am quite unacquainted with details of the case you refer to, but I have some knowledge of the general features of the case, and of American

methods. There is enough truth in the stories you quote to make the case appear possible to these having but this printed glimpse. I make no defense of employers in this particular case, for in a strike to extinguish so obstinate, determined and really unreasonable a strike as the one in question, it would indeed be strange in those having the stronger side did not use their power.

"You must remember my country has been made a dumping ground for the scum of Central Europe—a universal poor-house—and thousands of the worst elements of society cluster together in attractive centers and attempt to carry things with a high hand.

"You may readily see in a country of 75,000,000 people with changes so rapid that no one may even guess whence the center of industry will be a few months ahead; that there will be places and times where labor will suffer. Very often labor centers spring up from new discoveries of mines or by reason of an abnormal demand for certain products, when men rush from quarters in search of better wages. Then prices go down and cost of production has to conform to demand of goods or works must be closed.

"More than nine-tenths of our strikes come from evil influence of demagogues, when cost of production must be adjusted to declining prices.

"Your anxiety about having such stories denied is quite needless. We care nothing about such slanders. We only hope that the blatherskites who tell them, or the doits who believe them, will be satisfied to remain where they can denounce us at long range.

Yours,

GEORGE W. BELL.

This Colonel Bell is the ex-Consul here. As "the silver-tongued" orator of America, he is a champion windbag. He is thought a great deal by the cock-roach capitalist of this place. Orlando Baker has succeeded him, a much quieter, but withal staunch "barracks," as we call them, for the almighty capitalist.

J. O. M.

Sidney, N. S. W., Dec. 4, 1900.

After Armories, Chiefs of Police.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Dayton has its assortment of Social Democrats as disgraceful a lot of beings as we could find, although there are, of course, some ignorant dupes. Dayton is a strong "pure and simple" town, there being about seventy two local unions affiliated with Central Trades Council. The Debsites and Kangs have "stood in" with the leaders here and helped boom these pure and simple unions, prating about their being good "union men, and us of the S. L. P. being wreckers." Truly, things are "coming our way" with them, for the Debsites has almost absolute control of the rotten Central Trades Council, almost all the officers being Social Democrats, while the leading spirits of the council, some of them notorious in their late conduct, are Debsites and Kangs. There is as much class-conscious intelligence or action displayed as in a body of Borneo Islanders.

One of the first instances of what a "Socialist" body like that could do was exemplified in the resolution of one J. P. McDonough, delegate, one of the leading "labor leaders" and prominent Social Democrat, who introduced a resolution URGING THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS TO A SPEEDY APPOINTMENT OF A CHIEF OF POLICE: a fine stroke, a matter of deep import for a class-conscious body to take action or part in. This same McDonough is "labor" editor of the "Daily News" and constantly gushes forth effervescent streams of "amicable relations," "fraternalism," "brotherly love," etc., ad nauseam, but never a line on the class struggle; and there are more of his ilk here; and we shall smash them hard.

Up with the Hammer!

BERT. KLOFFER.

Dayton, O., Jan. 6, 1891.

A Nice Kettle of Fish in Holland, Mich.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Holland, one of the smallest sections of the S. L. P., has probably one of the hardest jobs on hand of any Section in the country. The conservative character of the population is molded by the "Holland Christian" (?) Reform (?) Churches' wise dominies teach their members to "be humble and obedient to their masters," and to ask a "raise" at the "Throne of Grace," to accept a cut with Christian fortitude, and above all, to keep out of "all unions," "secret societies," and to remember and vote the Republican ticket at all elections: to read their bibles, "The Gronewet" and "The Whacter." All Socialist literature must be burned. Their dominies tell the laborers, that they must "quit working on Sunday or go to hell," but they are "hail brothers, well met," with the capitalist, who runs his shop on Sunday.

Then there are "K. of L. Socialists" who want to give Bryan another chance—labor fakirs who endorsed, some years ago, the Hon. G. J. Dekema to secure a "step" (the Australian Ballot), and who failed to vote for the measure, giving as a reason "that his religious convictions would not allow him to keep an agreement with a secret society." These fakirs are re-elected.

When the K. of L. elected one of their own members for mayor, this man, instead of using his position to benefit the labor class, ingratiated himself with the capitalists, and in that way secured a perpetual \$1,500. job. Of course, such work, coupled with the hammering of the S. L. P., soon made the K. of L. send in their charter.

Two Socialists came to this town the "me too" received us with open arms, and invited us to their clubs. But when they learned that we were S. L. P. members they gave us the frozen face. They endeavored to stop our work of organizing. But the hammer came down several times, and then they left us alone. When we finally organized they gave us two months to live; others called us "harmless lunatics," and tapped their heads and smiled. But this stopped last spring when the S. L. P. nominated a city ticket and went into the fight on a working class program, exposing the shams of all reform movements, tearing

the mask from the Democratic party and all politicians.

The election over left the S. L. P. secretary without a job, and though work was plenty, none could be obtained by him. The organizer was transferred to Grand Rapids by the railway company. One nominee was fired by the railway company; another transferred to another city. All this did not stop the work of the S. L. P. here, but gave it vigor for the fight. To-day the organization has emerged from the battle clearer and more determined. Ground in the mill of capitalistic oppression: gathered together by the magnet of material interests: welded into one by the arm and hammer of the S. L. P., the triumphant proletarian awaits the moment to fulfill its historic mission.

V. F. KING,  
Holland, Mich., Jan. 5.

"Tight" and "Loose."

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The editorial on "Tight" and "Loose" Organization hit the right spot. The evidence that it did, can be taken from the history of the Commune of '71: a subject replete with valuable matter, that is being caricatured in the social and political life of to-day.

Let every comrade, principally those so soft as to be affected by the "nervus disgustus," because the S. L. P. did not poll 300,000 votes, more or less, last November, let every one study the history of that Commune. When read aright there can be but one conclusion.

The working class alone must and can work out its own salvation. Down with all traitors—be they the Labor Lieutenants, the Gompers, et al; or be they the Felix Pyates, of latter days, known as Kangs, Debsites, etc., with their business side-shows: or be they lecture-touring paradise agents, or sentimental slush-mongers; down with them all!

There are rumors of the company employing scabs in Philadelphia and attempting to run cars on the 9th. Two of the comrades distributed a number of

WEEKLY PEOPLES of the New Haven

debate issue amongst the strikers last night.

We consider it most important at this stage to guard the men against the career crowd of the Labor Fakir, who will certainly crop up, or try to crop up. Should it think it would be a good field for an S. T. & L. A. organizer.

CALEB HARRISON, Organizer.

Section Berks Co., S. L. P.

Reading, Pa., Jan. 8.

Hurrah for McMillan!

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Prosperity has just struck the fliers in the Tribune Bicycle Works, a branch of the American Bicycle Trust, with a thirty per cent cut in wages. This is the second enjoyment of that sort of prosperity by the men.

HARRY W. RACHEL.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 7.

Importing Labor.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Mr. Rockefeller has imported into this State two large loads of colored workingmen. They are stone-cutters, stone-masons, etc. Mr. Rockefeller pays for this imported labor power \$1.50 per day. At the granite quarry nearby, the stone-cutters get \$2.50 a day for eight hours work. Mr. Mike Martin, Democrat, who tried to fight Mr. Rockefeller, will please take notice of this. The capitalist class owns the Ballot-Box is too handy for that, and the S. L. P. too vigilant.

FRED UHLMAN.

Eric, Pa., Jan. 8.

The Fraud on Machinists.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Your expose of the International Association of Machinists' labor fakirs was immense. Holmes and Rentelmann have proven themselves a fine pair of frauds to be assailing the officers of the party and the N. E. C., whom they know in their hearts, are carrying out the policy of the Party as laid down by the last National Convention. Needless to add, that both have been appraised with open arms by the "S. D. P.s" and the "Advance."

The Kangaroos are an organization of frauds, and the Fakir would be good for a good field for an S. L. P. at that time.

The part they cut out that was of the most importance was the one in which the bosses insist on the right to run a non-union shop. "Every employer shall be free to employ any man whether he belongs to a trades union or not" put an end to the thorough organization of the shops.

The clause relative to a fifty-seven and fifty-four hour week is so much bumboe as may be judged from the fact that every shop that has

given the fifty-seven hour week (with one exception), has given but fifty-seven hours pay. Every machinist in the country will tell you that he would far sooner work fifty-seven hours for sixty hours pay than fifty-four hours for fifty-four hours pay. And yet so little do these fakirs think of the intelligence of their followers that they have the audacity to call mass meetings to proclaim their "glorious victory," and reap thereby a harvest of initiation fees and dues.

To sum up:

In the matter of hours the employers have won.

In the matter of non-union shops the employers have won.

In the break up of the Paterson strike AFTER THE MEN HAD VIRTUALLY WON it the bosses have won.

Finally, by the appointment of a joint arbitration board, in which the men are to be represented by burn political hacks of the Warner, O'Connell, and Reid type, fellows whose whole career in the labor movement has been one of failure and fraud, as witness Morris Heights; the Rand drill Spragues; De La Vennes; Paterson, etc., etc.; these bosses have won.

The one thing we may draw comfort from in this wholesale sell-out to the bosses is that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance may be depended upon to arouse the rank and file to the frauds and to trample humanity in blood and the dust?

W. D. R.

Now, if "W. D. R." is the writer of the same, will quit howling about "how long, on, how long," etc., and get behind the class-conscious S. L. P. buzz-saw, wielding the arm and hammer of labor to knock the profit out of Tramping Humanity in blood and dust, devilish greed will have nothing to feed upon, and will die a natural death or rather starve to death.

It is "W. R. D." will just quit howling about the effects, and join forces with the fighting S. L. P. in removing the cause, he will then be of some practical use to that suffering humanity, for which he is now wailing.

Devilish greed is a passion flame; the fuel it feeds upon is profit. All the howling reformers of to-day are merely fanning it to a greater fury.

But profit is doomed, and in that lies the only hope for humanity. As the S. L. P. is digging down to the tap-root of profit, i. e., capitalism, the era of the class-conscious proletarian is: "How long before suffering humanity will open its eyes to science and reason, and kick the stuffings out of capitalism with its rent, interest and profit, so that devilish greed can starve to death?" Out to the Socialist Commonwealth.

REX.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 8.

The Strike in Reading.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—There is a strike on of conductors and motor-men of the United Traction Company in this city. Since the troubles at Scranton and Wilkes-Barre the operators have caused trouble in this city, as the same company controls the roads of at least eight towns in Eastern Pennsylvania, and here the men are the worst paid of them all, receiving but twelve and thirteen cents an hour. To prevent the expected trouble, the men were banqueted at the home of John A. Riggs, president of

"Geo. S. Holmes and Lewis Rentelmann will represent the De Leonite faction of the S. L. P."

As Geo. Holmes and Lewis Rentelmann had belonged to the S. L. P. up to two weeks prior to this, to those who are not members of the branch, it gave some weight to the advertisement, and right here it would be well to

## OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 26 New Reade  
street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA  
F. J. March, Secretary, 119 Dundas  
street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY  
26 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party  
announcements can go in that are not in  
this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

## National Executive Committee.

The regular meeting of the National  
Executive Committee of the Socialist  
Labor Party was held at the DAILY  
PEOPLE building Saturday evening,  
January 12. Keveren in the chair.

Receipts \$36.05; expenditures \$21.74.

Section Yonkers reports the election  
of officers. Section Syracuse reports elec-  
tion of officers and the expulsion of  
Frank Scott for using the Section funds  
for his own aims.

A communication was received from  
Section Jacksonville, Ill., suggesting a  
means for sections to maintain the circu-  
lation of the party organs, as well as  
to supervise collections for the same  
submitted to the Board of Trustees of  
the PEOPLE.

Section Los Angeles reports the ex-  
pulsion of Louis Rentelman for treason  
and embezzlement.

National Organizer Pepin sent in de-  
tail reports of his work in Peoria, Ill.,  
Roanoke, and Peoria, Illinois.

A report was received from Section  
Cleveland relative to the condition of the  
party's German organ, the "Socialistische  
Arbeiter-Zeitung." The circulation is in-  
creasing and considering the fact that  
it is a four page paper its growth is  
encouraging. In order to make it more  
fully a representative paper Section  
Cleveland believes it should be increased  
to eight pages and submit an appeal for  
funds to make this increase in size, re-  
questing the N. E. C. to endorse the same.  
Motion made and carried to en-  
dorse the appeal.

Charters were granted to new Sections  
at Roanoke, Illinois, and Lake City,  
Minn.

JULIAN PIERCE, Rec. Sec.

## Minnesota State Committee.

At the regular meeting of the Minne-  
sota State Committee the following were  
present: S. Johnson, Spiegel, Potter of  
St. Paul; J. W. Johnson and Hammond of  
Minneapolis. Secretary Davidson. S.  
Johnson was chairman. Communications  
from New York, Chicago, Aberdeen, S.  
Duluth, Osceola, Lake City, Henning, Red  
Lake Falls, Fergus Falls, Winona, Minn., were disposed of. L. N.  
Brandborg of Henning was elected a  
member at large. An application from  
Lake City for charter for a Section  
with fifteen signers was approved and  
recommended to the N. E. C. The Sec-  
retary was instructed to communicate  
with the various sections, giving to each  
the amount apportioned to it to be raised  
for the organization fund, and to notify  
the district secretary that Minnesota  
would raise \$20 or more. The National  
Secretary having informed the Committee  
that 400 due stamps were sent to  
former State Secretary Algernon Lee in  
1898 as a standing indebtedness, the Sec-  
retary was directed to repay that Lee's  
accounts show no record of such 400  
stamps and the Committee knows nothing  
of them; that when the present Sec-  
retary received the office there were  
but three stamps on hand, and a con-  
siderable number was owing to Sections  
which had paid for them. Some other  
matters of past history were discussed  
and finally tabled. The appropriations  
were, for administration \$2.10; for due  
stamps \$14.

HAMMOND, Rec. Sec'y.

## Kentucky State Committee.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6.—The of-  
ficers of the Kentucky State Committee  
for ensuing year were elected as fol-  
lows: Fin. and Cor. Sec'y Albert  
Schmutz; Chairman, Aug. H. Geise;  
Treasurer, Joseph Ulrich.

## State Central Committee, Mass.

EVERETT, Mass., Jan. 5.—The State  
Central Committee of the Socialist La-  
bor Party of Massachusetts met at 45  
Elliott street, Boston, to-day. The meet-  
ing was called to order by J. O'Flaherty.  
Charles Gibson of Lynn was elected  
temporary chairman and J. O'Flaherty  
temporary secretary. Comrades Brophy  
Sweeney and Hunt were elected as a  
committee on credentials and after a  
short recess reported as follows: Fif-  
teen members presented credentials. The  
report was accepted and the members  
seated. Charles Gibson of Lynn was  
elected permanent chairman. Alfred  
Jones of Everett, secretary and J. W.  
Meekel of Medford, treasurer.

City and Town committees should orga-  
nize at once and report such organi-  
zation to the secretary of State, to the  
City Clerk and to the undersigned.

ALFRED E. JONES,  
Secretary.

## State Executive Committee, Mass.

EVERETT, Mass., Jan. 6.—The State  
Executive Committee of the Socialist  
Labor Party of Massachusetts met and  
organized to-day with H. W. A. Raasch,  
of Boston as secretary. Owing to the  
absence of four members no further offi-  
cers were elected. The absent members  
were Frank Keele of Lynn, James Bres-  
naham of Boston, Alfred Fuglestad of  
Cambridge and Harry Lyadet or Mal-  
den.

The next meeting will be held at S.  
L. P. headquarters, 45 Elliott street,  
Boston, January 13, at 11 a. m.

Sections will hereafter address all com-  
munications to W. A. Raasch, 92 Chan-  
delier street, Boston.

ALFRED JONES,  
Secretary.

## Election of Officers, Section Allentown.

Section Allentown has elected the  
following officers:

Organizer, John Lippke.  
Financial Secretary, Joseph Kammel.  
Corresponding and Recording Sec-  
retary, F. Herriger.

Treasurer, Rob. Patterson.

Agent for THE PEOPLE and Soz.

National Executive Committee.

Arbeiter Zeitung, Geo. Wagner, 324  
N. Second street.  
Auditors, Henry Bohlen and H.  
Raethlein.

F. HERRIGER, Sec'y.  
520 N. Penn street.

## Election of Officers, Section Boston.

Section Boston at its last regular  
monthly meeting elected the following  
officers:

Delegates to the State Executive Com-  
mittee, Herman W. A. Raasch, Chas.  
A. Christensen, James A. Bresnaham.  
Organizer, Thos. A. Loring.  
Assistant Organizer, Jas. F. Nugent.  
Recording Secretary, Harriet E.  
Lothrop.

Financial Secretary, Gustave Klein-  
dienst.  
Treasurer, Chas. A. Christensen.  
Literary Agent, F. Herr.

Agent for Sozialistische Arbeiter-  
Zeitung, Robert Langhans.

Committee on Censorship, W. H.  
Caulfield, Harriet E. Lothrop, James  
A. Bresnaham.

At the last regular meeting of the  
general committee the following sub-  
committees were elected:

Grievance Committee, Olaf Nilsson,  
Thos. A. Loring, John Strauss.

Auditing Committee, Edw. Schweizer,  
John Strauss, Thos. A. Loring.

Delegates from General Committee to  
Headquarters Committee, Bernard Johnson,  
Gustave Kleinienst.

## THE SECRETARY.

Election of Officers, Section Gloversville,  
New York.

The following officers were elected at  
the meeting held January 4:

Organizer and Fin. Secretary, Chr.  
Rossbach.

Recording Secretary, Frank Houser.  
Treasurer, M. E. Wilcox.

Revision Committee, John Bonacher  
and Bruno Georgie.

Literary Agent and agent for the  
PEOPLE, M. E. Wilcox.

Agent for Sozialistische Arbeiter-  
Zeitung, Chr. Rossbach.

## Public Lectures in Buffalo.

On Sunday the 20 inst., at 3 p. m.,  
comrade L. A. Armstrong will lecture  
on "Relation of Politics to Economics"  
at the Labor Lyceum, Florence Parlors,  
527 Main street, near Genesee street.

The following lectures will be held  
every Monday, 8 p. m., under the au-  
spices of the S. L. P., at International  
Hall, 251 Genesee near Michigan street.

January 21st—"Problems Solved by  
the 19th Century and Those Left to be  
Solved by the 20th." B. Reinstein.

January 28th—"What Does History  
Teach the Working Class?" L. A. Arm-  
strong.

February 4—"Trades Unions and Poli-  
ties." R. Davidson.

February 11—"The Class Struggle." W.  
D. Stewart.

February 18—"Wages, Labor and  
Capital." B. Reinstein.

February 25—"Evolution of Society in  
the United States." L. A. Armstrong.

March 4—"Can the Working Class Re-  
sist the Downward Tendency of its Con-  
dition under Capitalism?" R. Davidson.

General discussion will follow all lec-  
tures. All readers of the daily or weekly  
PEOPLE are invited to attend and to  
bring friends along. Let everyone help  
to increase the attendance at these lec-  
tures and to make them a success.

## Chance for a Molder.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 10.—A good  
molder can be given work if he cares to  
locate here. An S. L. P. or S. T. & L.  
A. man preferred. Address H. J.  
Schade, Room 9, No. 205½ South Main  
street, Los Angeles, California.

## Section Spokane, Wash.

S. L. P. Section Spokane, Wash.,  
meets every Thursday at Lu Verne  
House, 14 Main avenue. All friends  
visiting the city are cordially invited to  
attend our meetings.

## Medford, Mass., Section S. L. P.

At the regular meeting in December  
the following officers were elected:

Organizer, J. W. Meekel, 308 Park  
street.

Corresponding and Recording Sec-  
retaries, William R. Anderson.

Financial Secretary, Fred Hanson.  
Treasurer, B. Bredroth.

Literary Agent, S. Pike, 148 Spring  
street.

Grievance Committee, John van Breth,  
J. W. Meekel, R. Bredroth.

Auditing Committee, S. Pike, John  
van Breth.

## Section Salem.

At the regular meeting of Section  
the following officers were elected for  
the ensuing six months:

Organizer—Peter H. Grady.  
Recording Secretary—John White.  
Financial Secretary—Thos. F. Brennan.  
Treasurer—John F. Fox.

Literary Agent—Robert F. Buckley.  
Grievance Committee—John White.  
Nathan Ginder and Michael J. Quick.  
Press Committee—N. Ginsberg, J.  
White, M. J. Quick.

J. WHITE, Rec. Sec'y.

## Agitation Meetings Detroit, Mich.

Lectures and discussion meetings will  
be held under the auspices of Section  
Detroit, S. L. P., at Mannerbach's Hall  
(upstairs), 273 Gratiot avenue, at 2:30  
p. m., on the following Sundays:

1. January 13th—"Review of the  
Campaign of 1900." H. Richter.

2. January 20—"The Class Struggle."  
M. Meyer.

3. January 27th—"Can Class-Con-  
scious Socialists be Bought?" H. Ul-  
rich.

4. February 3rd—"History of Social-  
ism." Geo. Hasseler.

5. February 10th—"The Attitude of  
the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trade  
Unions?" H. Richter.

6. February 17th—"Why all Reforms  
such as Direct Legislation, Single Tax,  
etc., are only means to confuse the minds  
of the wage workers?" R. B. Meyer.

7. February 24th—"Why is Class-  
Conscious Organization Necessary to

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